

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH FLOORS
occupied, but in small part, by the
master's Department, Shufeldt & West-
Borgella, the artist, and none of their

SILV

**The Nefarious Co
Goldit**

**How They Have Inf
ment upon Our
the Whole**

Why Should We En

When Prosperity
Within Our
The One Sure Remedy
Give Us Unrestricted
of Silver
Congress Should Pass
Bill Willing
Thirty D
To the Editor of T
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The
country to-day is in a
to comprehend the magni
crisis in which we are
enough to apply the proper
more than five years since
markets, starvation, and
Few of us had any concep
come when the panic first
September, 1873. Jay Co
his fall had dragged down

like become far more than
less speculations. This, to
at first was the whole sign
happened. Soon, howeve
prehend that Jay Cooke wa

A DEEP-SEATED
and that it would take t
recuperate. Still we were
the material elements of v
abundance, the earth bro
plenteously, the world need
our soil, and we were at pe
and among ourselves. Sur
or a year or two at farthest,
financial health and sound

affairs reasoned upon the
from season to season, we
the good time was just
disasters have been
begin to have a certain fa
after year we have been fa
promises," only to be chil
disappointments."

The year 1877 was deemed
to be a year of adversity.
reasts, the Russo-Turkish
chief competition from the
and the state of general un
unfavorable to large produc
was said, we shall now be
food-time of fortune. But
it was not so.

Again: when the unexpec
that has just closed. I
the prediction went forth
us what its predecessor ha

ness of disappointment, the bountiful of harvests, the country at large is barely to it. have been with a short prices of all sorts of commodities as manifestly low as steadily and persistently lower to-day than they were a date last year, when they were the year before.

Of course there are exceptions, where real estate has upward tendency. This is a very limited portion as of New York. But it is here, that, if there is a spot of reasonably intelligent investment, spurts of prosperity in time, it is here in the great food-growing world, where everything stimulate activity and growth does not.

My statement is certainly true.

valuations of real estate there, more capital is being put in well as agricultural districts.

IS LOWER-TO-DAY THAN IT WAS. One knows that the prices of commodities, and the coming down to hard-pan. It was necessary in order to get the process back on its feet, casting a doubt in some minds: but it is, on the contrary, a real and solid thing. The prices of the country are a soundings.

When we look abroad to find some state of things existing alone enjoys a moderate degree of state the cause of suffering to the same extent as in England, the factories, all bear testimony to the high prices, wages, and capital, and consequent employment at little more than the laboring man's extreme and well-nigh un-

the situation is no better than it is in America at any time with us. The wanton looting, aggravating the strike-stricken labor and making intensifying the distress and impoverishment is colossal, world-wide. As in view of this state of affairs, To what does all this drinking? And what is the use of all this? Europe, threatened with convulsion suggested that such a confederate we need give up that account,—though it was that we may be more deeply surprised. Europe has no us is, How long will our stand the strain of such labor borne for the? What would be the our condition, political, industrial, of the possible stagnation in business during another term of five

It is possible, I say, to see your way
is for us to suffer in this way
is it that the American peo-
ple these dangerous sacri-
WHEN PROSPERITY IS CLE-
REACH!
That there can be no such
a persistently fallow mar-
That requires no argument.
too is the sufficient: The
acting upon the business
rock has been reached, con-
suming prices of manufac-
materials and the other
goods with profit, and thus
nition, thus driving employ-
ers to find, after the war,
when his products are read-
prices have fallen still lower
of the beleaguered producer.
With this result of his experi-
his factory, which thus
capital and turns his opera-
become tramp, or even to
other lines of occupation, af-

Unable to earn customary
consumption of all sorts must be
found and reduced consumption
able production is still less than
tion and consumption are the
the same causes, which have
these same causes, which have
improvement, have crippled
have depressed the foreign
To the good customer who
ation to be rich and prosperous
enrichment now going on

IS UNIVERSE
Thus the rich harvest of the
have drawn from the virgin s
of life will never be restored,
without any adequate compen
These statements will be re
concordance with the facts of g
the last five years. Of course
tions. Some branches of bu
conditions most unfav
prosperity—*i.e.*, for example,
raker in times of pestilence, o
later, and Receiver in midst
tup, to two or three times

Stocks at prices which have ruined
the producer and beggared his op-
erative. Rapid sales at even small profits
grow rich. Such instances are
nothing against the broad

The Tribune.

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 tony."
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 nant of the House of Commons." "Mignon."
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 ety entertainment.
Hamil's Theatre.
 Clark street, opposite the Court House. Engage-
 ment of the Park Theatre Company. "Hurricanes."
Metropolitan Theatre.
 Clark street, opposite the Court House. Vari-
 ety entertainment.
White Stocking Park.
 Lake shore, foot of Washington street. Grand
 skating carnival. Free admission.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1879.

The antiquity of religion as a life-motive is the topic treated in yesterday's sermon by Prof. Swick, which is printed in this issue, together with an interesting Bible lecture by the Rev. J. MUNRO GIBSON at Farwell Hall. In Brooklyn Mr. TALMAGE took up national affairs for his subject, handling them in his customary sensational style.

The general disposition of the year 1879 to make itself disliked at the very outset has impressed people in localities where little attention is usually paid to this peculiarly Northern unpleasantness. Now we find the sunny regions of the South suffering from the frosty invasion, with snow blocking up railroads where snow has not been so before for twenty years above a flake or two at a time, and even the orange orchards in Florida in some peril from the extraordinary cold.

Yesterday's inspection of the scene of Saturday's fire showed that the first statement of losses had been considerably exaggerated, and that \$100,000 will restore the building in good order, while \$15,000 will cover the loss sustained by private individuals. It is expected that the building will be repaired ready for occupancy within about three months, and in the meantime the burnt-out Post-Office, military headquarters and other tenants will be comfortably installed elsewhere.

The Senatorial elections which took place in France resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans, whose majority in the Upper House is greatly increased, being now estimated at fifty-seven. The Conservatives, who had badly all the Republic, a large number of their most distinguished men being rejected by enormous majorities. They elected fifteen and the Republicans sixty-four Senators, the votes received by the latter showing a tremendous gain over the people since the last election.

TRUMAN'S game is to urge the renomination of Gov. BISHOP as a matter of justice and expediency, but the trouble will be to convince the Ohio Democracy that the present incumbent could lead them to victory against a possible FORSTER, GARDNER, or STEINMAN. There is bound to be a difference of opinion on this point, with the chances very much against TRUMAN from making the race. Uncle DICKER would do well enough for a slower class, but would be nowhere among the speedy ones who will try to cut out the work for the grand Presidential ewtspokesmen of next year.

Our dispatches announce the arrival at Springfield of the advance guard of the army of candidates whose fortunes are to rise or wane according as they shall manage to impress the State lawmakers with a sense of their superior fitness and of the strength of their claims. Another day will see the members of the Legislature themselves on hand in full force, and then the trouble will commence in earnest. Very little legislative business will be done until the Senatorial contest has been fought to a conclusion, and the sooner that matter is settled the better for the interests of the State at large.

The attempt of MATT CARPENTER to square himself with the honest-money element in Wisconsin by denying that he was in sympathy with the inflationists has called forth a strong letter from Mr. GEORGE W. ALLEN, of Milwaukee, which we print this morning. The writer has been at some pains to hunt up the ex-Senator's record on this point, and it is in any way in which the latter could dispute the facts set forth he should lose no time in doing so. As the case now stands, he is convicted of having indignantly repudiated the soft-money crowd while in the Senate, and of having more recently indulged in the hope that he might become the candidate of that element, and of having denied that he did so vote and aspire.

The St. Louis Republican wants to have a monopoly of the right to censure and remove the tendency in the South to push conspicuous Confederates into Congress. It takes THE TRIBUNE sharply to task in one issue for referring to this tendency, and in another issue denounces this very proclivity in a State as far North as Missouri. The Confederates of that State have played in the Senate F. M. COCKRILL for no other merit or reason than his bitter and uncompromising border-ruffian, Rebel record, for he is a man of not much ability, and knows nothing of statesmanship beyond what he has picked up since he was sent to Washington to occupy the chair once filled by TOM BENTON. And

they are resolved to mate him with another ultra Confederate. The Republican pleads in vain for the election of a Union Democrat. His exhortations in this behalf are treated with jeers and contempt, and the paper itself with abuse and contumely, by the dominant Confederate faction. With this evidence of sectional prejudice and Rebel intolerance right under its nose, it would be more becoming the Republican to preserve silence in the matter in issue if it no longer possesses the courage of its opinions. The proscriber, Rebel bulldozers will not hold it in any higher respect for denying the truth in the way of apology for them.

It will be read with surprise that Gen. GRANT, after meeting with a handsome ovation in Dublin, has met with a boorish and inhospitable reception in Cork. The cause of this much we presume to be a remark made by Gen. GRANT some time ago relative to the use of public money for sectarian schools, the exact purport of which we have forgotten, and which made little or no impression at the time even upon the Catholic Irishmen of this country. The Corkmen, however, have seen fit to pick up an idle rumor about something that occurred in this country of free speech a long time ago, and which has passed out of the memory of our own people, and to make it the occasion of a display of animosity which is very remarkable, considering the proverbial hospitality of the Irish people. Gen. GRANT is visiting Dublin, and not Ireland, as the Corkmen, who have always been friendly to the Irish, and of a country which has more Irish people among its citizens than Queen Victoria rules over. His views on the question of popular liberty are coincident with those of DANIEL O'CONNELL, the greatest of Irishmen. He fought to liberate millions of bondmen, and was successful. For two terms he was President of this Republic, and in his constituency were millions of Irishmen. His visit to Ireland is, as he stated in his Dublin speech, for the purpose of seeing the country whence so many have emigrated to the United States and to get acquainted with its people. His visit is in the nature of a compliment. For the people of Cork, therefore, to hunt up an old and perverted story, for the sake of putting an affront upon him, not only showed a want of appreciation of Gen. GRANT's real character, but was a direct insult to the whole American nation, which has done so much for Ireland. It was the act of bores and bigots, and will be resented not only by the remainder of the people of Ireland, but by all respectable Irishmen in the United States. The larger-minded, more appreciative, and hospitable people of other parts of Ireland will make Gen. GRANT's visit the occasion for the same kind of cheering and cheering of the Southern Catholics, whose religious bigotry and hatred of the black race, for whom Gen. GRANT opened the way to liberty, have led them to such a pitiful exhibition.

There is scarcely room for doubt that this country is about to enter upon an era of great prosperity. The restoration of specie payment has been accomplished, and it is predicted, not without reason, that the coin reserve in the Treasury will increase rather than diminish under the new regime. This theory is supported by two substantial reasons:

(1) That the maintenance of coin payments for a short time will release and throw into circulation the bulk of private hoards of gold and silver, and that these will naturally flow into the Treasury, since all experience demonstrates the fact that, by an intelligent people, convertible paper money is almost invariably preferred to coin on the obvious ground of its greater convenience.

(2) There is good ground for the expectation that the present state of our foreign trade will continue, at least for some time to come. Important trade changes do not take place suddenly, except upon the intervention of important causes in the nature of revisions. The currents made by trade are strong and the channels deep. We have been long in reaching the conditions which permit a favorable balance of trade. For the year just closed this balance amounted to \$800,000,000, and for the last three years it aggregates \$2,000,000,000. This vast sum came back to us in the form of evidences of debts contracted in Europe—Government, railway, and municipal bonds. Had not Europe been able to lend us money in our time of tribulation, her Governments would not have been able to stand the balance-of-trade strain of the last three years. The gold of England, France, and Germany would have flowed into our coffers, and those nations would inevitably have been in a state of suspension to-day. While the present state of our foreign trade continues, there will be no difficulty in maintaining specie payments. But it is strongly probable that England will have much greater difficulty in maintaining her specie reserve during the coming year than she has had during the past six months. The easy maintenance of coin payments in the United States means increasing confidence in our securities abroad. This again means advance in their market value. And it must be borne in mind that the thing exported is the cheapest thing in the market.

Given, then, a continuing large balance of trade in our favor with England, and it follows that it is strongly probable that England will have much greater difficulty in maintaining her specie reserve during the coming year than she has had during the past six months. The easy maintenance of coin payments in the United States means increasing confidence in our securities abroad. This again means advance in their market value. And it must be borne in mind that the thing exported is the cheapest thing in the market.

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prophetic observation the speaker did not, in behalf of England, propose to abandon the single gold standard for England? Upon this peculiarly English attitude of Mr. Goschen it is scarcely necessary to remark. It is as if he had said: "Gentlemen, silver is good enough for other nations, but gold is not good for England."

When England demonetized silver in 1816, her statesmen did not foresee that the young Republic across the water, consisting of a little more than half a century become her greatest competitor for the gold reserve of the world. England wanted dear money because low money meant low wages, and low wages meant the command of the markets of the world by British manufactures. But the time has come when the last year was placed upon the laborer's back, and his back has been broken; he "struck," was "looked out," and in idleness draws his mean pittance from the reserve fund of the "Union," but in the near perspective the horrible alternative of the almshouse doors opening to receive his half-famished family haunts his mind. And as a great exodus of British people will set towards our shores as a result of the misery which prevails throughout England.

Already the Irish and their descendants in the United States outnumber the Irish in Ireland, as was significantly remarked by Gen. GRANT at his reception in the City of Dublin, and native-born Englishmen, the immigrants of former years, are literally scattered over the face of the country, from Maine to California. As we have already remarked, the thing exported is the cheapest thing in the market. It follows that the nation exports its men, women, and children, it does so because they are the cheapest thing in the market. But ADAM SMITH says: "The most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the number of its inhabitants,"—"and nobody has had the hardihood to dispute the proposition."

Mr. SMITH further remarks: "Though the wealth of a country should be very great, yet if it has been long stationary, we must not expect to find the wages of labor very high in that country." The same of very many of the great nations of the world may be said. The revenue and stock of its inhabitants may be of the greatest extent; but if they have continued for several centuries at the same or very nearly the same extent, the number of laborers employed will be small, and the wages of labor will be low. Thus, the number wanted the following year, there could seldom be any scarcity of labor, nor would the wages of labor be high. The same of very many of the great nations of the world may be said. The revenue and stock of its inhabitants may be of the greatest extent; but if they have continued for several centuries at the same or very nearly the same extent, the number of laborers employed will be small, and the wages of labor will be low. 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THE GANG AT WORK.
The Tribune, Jan. 5.—The gang at work...
A Glorious Victory of Republicanism in France Yesterday.
The Triumph Unexpectedly Sweeping All Over the Country.
Bouche-du-Rhone Department Refuses the Conservative, Renan, a Solitary Vote.
The Eminent Spaniard Esparto Stricken with Apoplexy Yesterday.
Suleiman Pasha Degraded from His Rank and Ordered into Perpetual Exile.
The British Lion Licking His Chops in Anticipation of Afghanistan.
INDIANA.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—Notwithstanding that it is Sunday there is much canvassing at the hotel...
AMUSEMENTS.
WILHELM.
The appearance yesterday of Herr Wilhelm, in conjunction with the Chicago Orchestra, at the North Side Theater Hall, was the occasion of an...
GREAT BRITAIN.
LONDON, Jan. 5.—The striking employees at all points on the Midland Railway remain very firm. The company is filling their places with porters and others, but it is currently reported at Nottingham that the drivers will strike...
WINTER NAVIGATION.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5.—The schooner Charlotte Raab, arrived here at noon to-day from Sutton's Bay, Grand Traverse, with a cargo of wood. The vessel left Sutton's Bay on the 28th of December, encountered a snow-storm, and anchored at North Manitou Island, where she remained three days. At noon yesterday she left her anchorage and made the remainder of the passage without further interruption. Capt. Raab reports little ice here, plenty of open water, and a moderate breeze. The temperature has been much higher here up to the present time. The Raab occupied eight days in making the passage, and is expected to arrive at Milwaukee on Saturday. This is the first arrival at Milwaukee for 1879.

FOREIGN.

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THE WEATHER.

Intimation that Another Cold Wave is on This One's Heels.
The Present Experience Unprecedented in Signal-Service Records.
Cleveland and Erie Enduring Their Riberation with Small Hope of Relief.
Trains in the Far South Blocked Up with Something Never Seen Before.
Great Apprehension Existing Regarding the Prospects for Oranges.

INDICATIONS.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—a.m.—Indications for Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southwest, winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and possibly light snow. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, northwest back to warmer wet and southwest wind, cold, followed by heavy or cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, southwest wind, cloudy weather, with snow, rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.
Time. Bar. Therm. Wind. Vel. Rain. Clouds.
6:30 a.m. 30.0 27.0 W. 10 0.00 75
9:00 a.m. 30.0 27.0 W. 10 0.00 75
12:00 p.m. 30.0 27.0 W. 10 0.00 75
3:00 p.m. 30.0 27.0 W. 10 0.00 75
6:00 p.m. 30.0 27.0 W. 10 0.00 75
9:00 p.m. 30.0 27.0 W. 10 0.00 75
12:00 a.m. 30.0 27.0 W. 10 0.00 75

WATER IN MILWAUKEE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—The Board of Works are becoming alarmed concerning the water supply of the city. The waste consequent upon keeping water-taps open to prevent pipes from freezing during the present cold term is so great that the pumping-engines cannot fill the reservoirs. The main line of the Grand Trunk Railroad has not suffered so much as the Buffalo and Goderich Division. Between Stratford and Goderich there is a gauge of over 150 men engaged in clearing the track. The river-crowding at Port Edward is all right, and the ice has been broken up. The main line of the Grand Trunk Railroad has not suffered so much as the Buffalo and Goderich Division. Between Stratford and Goderich there is a gauge of over 150 men engaged in clearing the track. The river-crowding at Port Edward is all right, and the ice has been broken up.

CANADA.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BRIGHTON, Ont., Jan. 5.—An unknown woman, traveling with the Grand Trunk Railway on New Year's Day, who said she was going to Colorado, got off the train here and remained at a hotel over night. In the morning she wandered off into the country through the fence, and was seen by a hunter. She was found by a hunter. She was found by a hunter. She was found by a hunter.

CLEVELAND, O.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—The snow on the mails and general travel from the East still continues. In an interview with the Superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, he says that it will probably be till Thursday of this week before any regular trains will run to Buffalo. One train makes an hour's time as possible, daily, between Cleveland and Erie, but no New York mail has been received in the city since last Monday. The Superintendent of this division of the Railway Mail Service says that he has been informed that the mail from New York via Central and Cleveland via Pittsburgh and Erie, and that no mail has been received in the city since last Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The officers of the Weather Bureau give some hope for milder weather. The forecast for the day is somewhat moderate, but there are signs of a second cold wave in the extreme Northwest. Private dispatches received here to-day from New Orleans say the thermometer has been down to 3 degrees above zero, something almost unknown in that latitude. While the effect may be very beneficial on the yellow fever, it is feared that the orange crop will be destroyed, as the orange-tree is not able to endure a temperature lower than about 30 degrees below zero. The forecast for the day is somewhat moderate, but there are signs of a second cold wave in the extreme Northwest.

IN FLORIDA.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—A driving rain with sleet fell last night, the thermometer falling to 30. Everything was covered this morning with a coat of thin ice. This is almost unprecedented. Nothing of the kind has been known for at least thirty years. It is not known yet whether the orange trees and fruit are injured. Snow fell in considerable quantities as far south as Dupont, Ga., and trains arriving here this morning found the ground covered with it. A few flakes were observable here yesterday.

MENDOTA, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 5.—The cold that has prevailed here since New Year's has somewhat relaxed. An night breeze, however, the mercury is steadily descending again, and it probably will reach 10 degrees below. But the penetrating high winds are absent, and the intensity of the cold is not realized. It is expected to-morrow that ice-harvesting will be resumed, and that farmers will be able to venture forth on traffic missions. With the exception of frozen brooks, chickens, and vegetables, nothing unusual is reported from the surrounding district.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The weather here is not so cold as it was yesterday. The thermometer stands at 10 degrees below zero. The wind is from the north, and the sky is clear. The temperature is expected to rise to-morrow.

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FROZEN TO DEATH.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—This evening a widow named Marie Schultz, aged 60 years, was found dead upon the floor of her shanty, in the rear of No. 718 Kinross street. The deceased had not been seen for some time. Her husband, a German, was a laborer. As she was very temperate, it is supposed that she lay down upon the floor in a drunken stupor and froze to death.

NEW ORLEANS.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5.—An unusual cause of delay in Southern railroad travel, namely, snow, has hindered the prompt arrival of the Jackson and Mobile trains. The train is reported delayed by snow. The weather is clear and cold.

COLUMBUS.
COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—G. Corbett, driver of the high street car, was found dead on his box to-night, death being caused by paralysis of the heart, induced by extreme cold.

BUFFALO.
BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—The storm has entirely abated, and prospects of an early opening of the various railroads are considered good.

WINTER RAILROADING.
Syracuse, N. Y., Standard.
Mr. R. M. Stewart, the celebrated traveler, arriving in Syracuse from Sandy Creek last night, coming by way of Rome. Mr. Stewart left this city for Watertown just one week ago yesterday. The train reached Sandy Creek and could proceed no further on account of the heavy snow-storm. There was some snow on the ground, and the train was delayed for some time. The train reached Sandy Creek and could proceed no further on account of the heavy snow-storm.

OLD HICKORY'S NERVE.
How He Vetted Swindling on a Tennessee Race-Course.
Nashville Correspondent of The Tribune.
Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer, Parton, has omitted and not brought to light. When a boy I saw him scarce and poor, to fight \$50,000 men. The occasion was the fight between General Jackson and the British. He was a brave and noble man, and his life was a story of heroism and sacrifice.

DISTRESS IN BRAZIL.
Terrible Suffering in the Province of Ceara.
Failure of the Crops and Death of the Cattle—Dreadful Starvation.
The latest advices from Pernambuco, Brazil, by the steamer Rio de Janeiro, confirm the Herald's telegram concerning famine and pestilence in the Brazilian Province of Ceara. The province is now in a state of dire distress. The crops have failed, and the cattle have died. The people are starving, and the death toll is rising.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Arrived, overland, steamers Abyssinia, from Liverpool.
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SUICIDE.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—The body of a man named John Smith was found in the water near the shore of Lake Michigan. The man was found dead, and the cause of death was suicide. The man was a laborer, and he was found in a state of distress.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
Kimball's new authentic cigarette paper will be giving relief to the weary traveler. The cigarette is made of the finest tobacco, and it is a true and reliable article. It is a true and reliable article, and it is a true and reliable article.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
The scourge of mankind—Old methods of treatment and remedies—A grand, up-to-date, scientific, and humane—A revolution in the treatment of blood and skin humors—A certainty.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.
Purely Medicinal.
and harmless to the youngest child, this grand remedy offers to the weary traveler absolute and permanent relief. It is a true and reliable article, and it is a true and reliable article.

CUTICURA SOAP.
Medicinal and Toilet.
is prepared from CUTICURA in a modified form, and is a true and reliable article, and it is a true and reliable article.

PROPOSALS FOR Army Transportation.
OFFICE CHIEF OF M. DEPARTMENT OF ARMY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The following proposals for Army Transportation are invited: 1. To transport 1000 men from New York to San Francisco. 2. To transport 1000 men from San Francisco to New York.

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RELIGIOUS.

Talmage Tackles National Affairs for a Change.

Prof. Swing Preaches on Religion as a Life-Motive.

Referring Therein to Bob Ingersoll's Recent Image Purchase.

The Rev. J. Munro Gibson on the Point of Sight of the Bible.

THE COURTS.

The Unfortunate Stockholders of the Lamar.

An Appeal Disposed Of—Record of Judge, New Suit, Etc.

In the case of *Burnham vs. The Lamar Insurance Company*, the Master in Chancery filed a report Saturday setting out that he had examined the books of the company and found that the assets of the company, and as to the company's liability to the stockholders, he had found that the company was not liable to the stockholders for the amount of the stock they had purchased.

DR. GIBSON.

THE POINT OF SIGHT OF THE BIBLE.

There was a very large attendance yesterday at the regular Farwell Hall Sabbath-school exercises of song and Bible-reading, the one led by Prof. C. H. Gibson, the other by the Rev. J. Munro Gibson. The exercises were held in the hall was nearly full, and the Rev. J. Munro Gibson, in his discourse, said that it had been his intention to commence the new year with a discourse on the point of sight of the Bible, and that he had decided to dwell a little longer and a little more explicitly upon one of the ideas of his last exposition, "The Point of Sight of the Bible." That idea had been, he said, that the Bible was not a book of laws, but a book of life, and that the point of sight of the Bible was the point of sight of life.

THE APPELLATE COURT.

The appellate court will meet this afternoon, and deliver a large number of opinions. The first case to be heard is *James A. Moore vs. The State*, in which the court will decide upon the constitutionality of the act relating to the sale of liquor. The second case is *John A. Smith vs. The State*, in which the court will decide upon the constitutionality of the act relating to the sale of liquor.

THE SUPREME COURT.

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THE CIRCUIT COURT.

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THE DISTRICT COURT.

The district court will meet this afternoon, and deliver a large number of opinions. The first case to be heard is *James A. Moore vs. The State*, in which the court will decide upon the constitutionality of the act relating to the sale of liquor. The second case is *John A. Smith vs. The State*, in which the court will decide upon the constitutionality of the act relating to the sale of liquor.

THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

The judicial council will meet this afternoon, and deliver a large number of opinions. The first case to be heard is *James A. Moore vs. The State*, in which the court will decide upon the constitutionality of the act relating to the sale of liquor. The second case is *John A. Smith vs. The State*, in which the court will decide upon the constitutionality of the act relating to the sale of liquor.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

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THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

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THE SENATE.

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THE HOUSE.

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THE COMMISSIONERS.

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